

# GLOBAL MONITORING PLAN UNDER THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION: OUTCOMES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PHASES OF IMPLEMENTATION



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# BACKGROUND

## ARTICLE 16 on **Effectiveness Evaluation**:

*In order to facilitate such evaluation, the Conference of the Parties shall, at its first meeting, **initiate the establishment of arrangements to provide itself with comparable monitoring data on the presence of the chemicals listed in Annexes A, B and C as well as their regional and global environmental transport.***

These arrangements:

- (a) Should be implemented by the Parties on a **regional basis** when appropriate, in accordance with their technical and financial capabilities, **using existing monitoring programmes and mechanisms** to the extent possible and promoting harmonization of approaches;
- (b) May be supplemented where necessary, taking into account the differences between regions and their capabilities to implement monitoring activities; and
- (c) Shall include **reports to the Conference of the Parties** on the results of the monitoring activities on a regional and global basis at intervals to be specified by the Conference of the Parties.

# REGIONAL AND GLOBAL MONITORING REPORTS



→ **Second Global POPs Monitoring report** will be presented in May 2017 at the 8th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention

Global synthesis of 11 years of POPs monitoring data collection under the GMP since the entry into force of the Convention

Key input to effectiveness evaluation

# MAIN FINDINGS OF THE SECOND GLOBAL REPORT

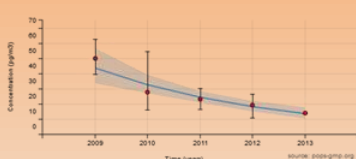
**Regulations in place, including those that predated the Convention in some regions, are working toward reducing levels of POPs in the environment and in human populations:**

For **legacy POPs**, concentrations measured in air and in human populations have declined and continue to decline or remain at low levels due to restrictions on POPs that predated the Stockholm Convention.

For the **newly listed POPs**, concentrations are beginning to show declining tendencies, although in a few instances, increasing and/or stable levels are observed.

**Regulatory actions at the global level post-entry into force of the Convention, particularly for listed POPs that are still in commerce, are expected to mitigate environmental concentrations in the long term.**

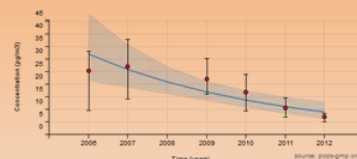
# CHANGES OVER TIME IN AIR CONCENTRATIONS OF INDICATOR PCB (SUM 6 PCB) (SUM 6 PCB)



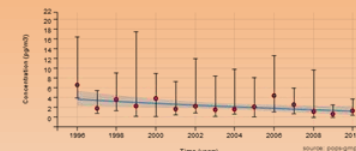
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Sneznik, Czech Republic



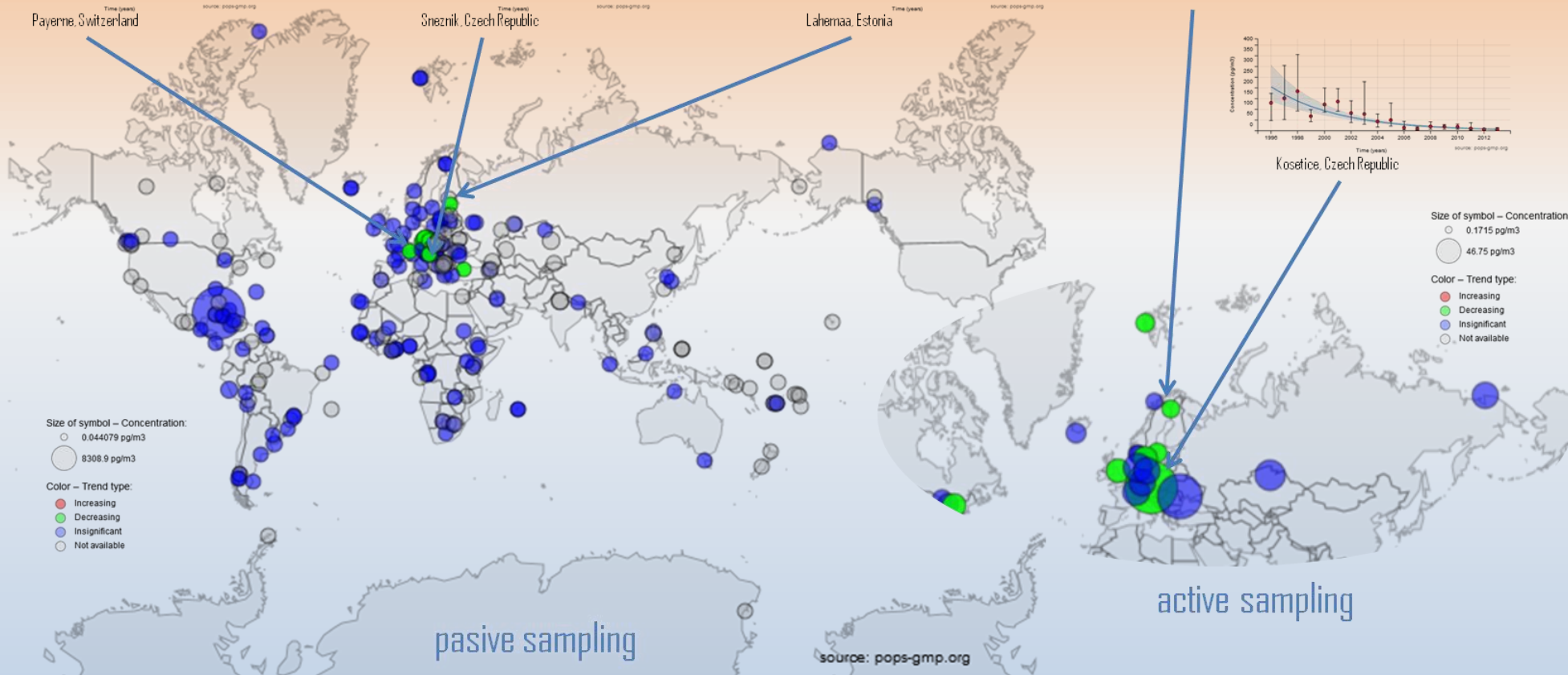
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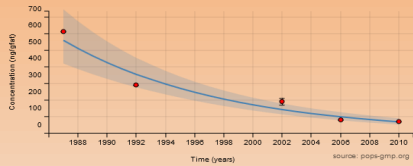
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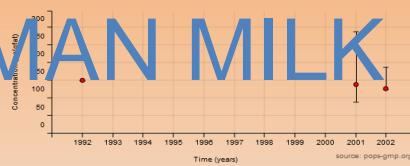
Kosetice, Czech Republic



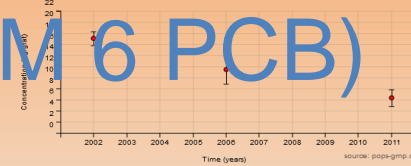
# CHANGES OVER TIME IN CONCENTRATIONS OF INDICATOR PCB IN HUMAN MILK (SUM 6 PCB)



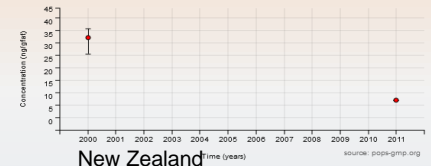
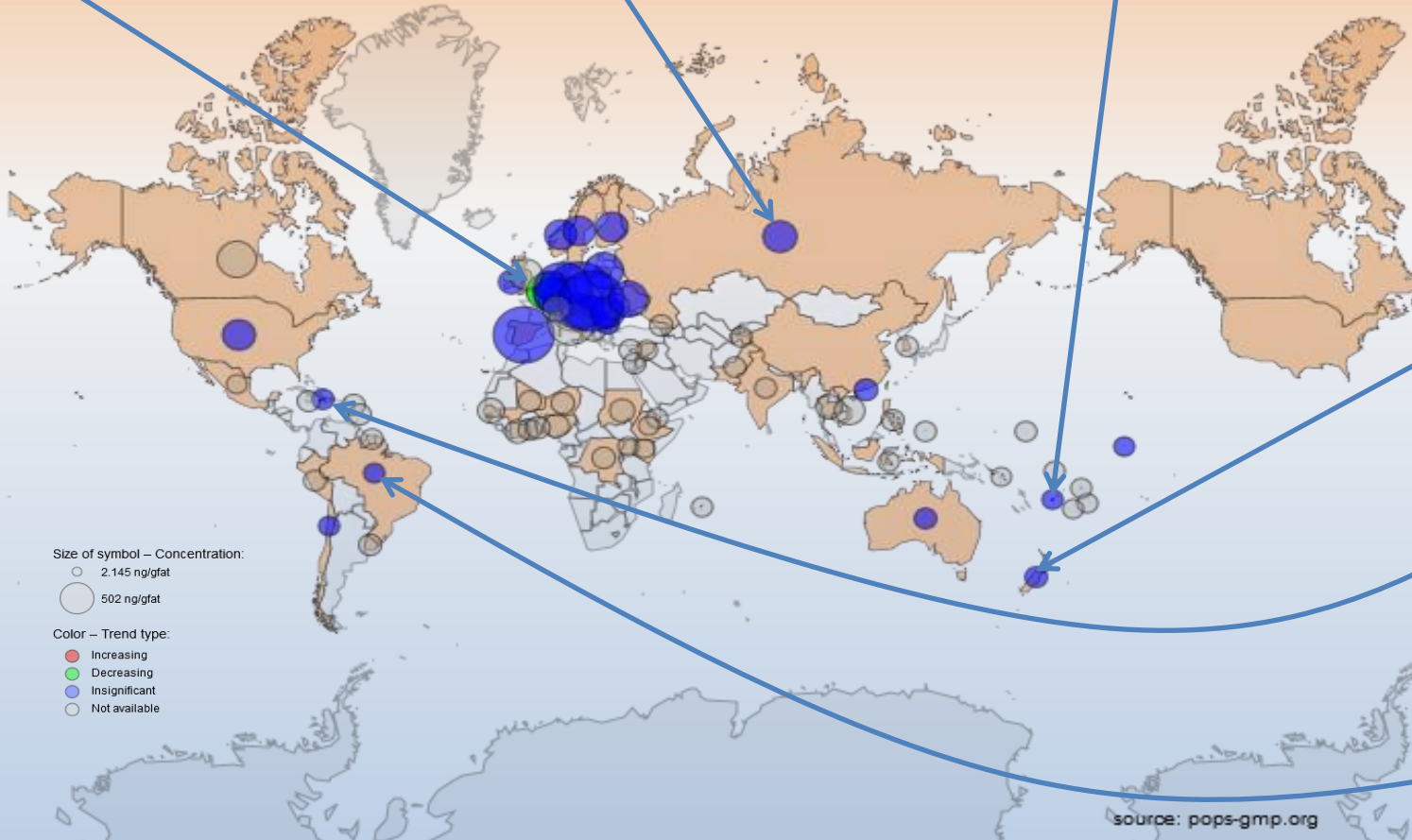
Belgium



Russian Fed.



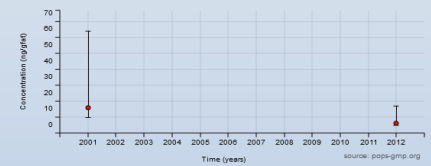
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New Zealand



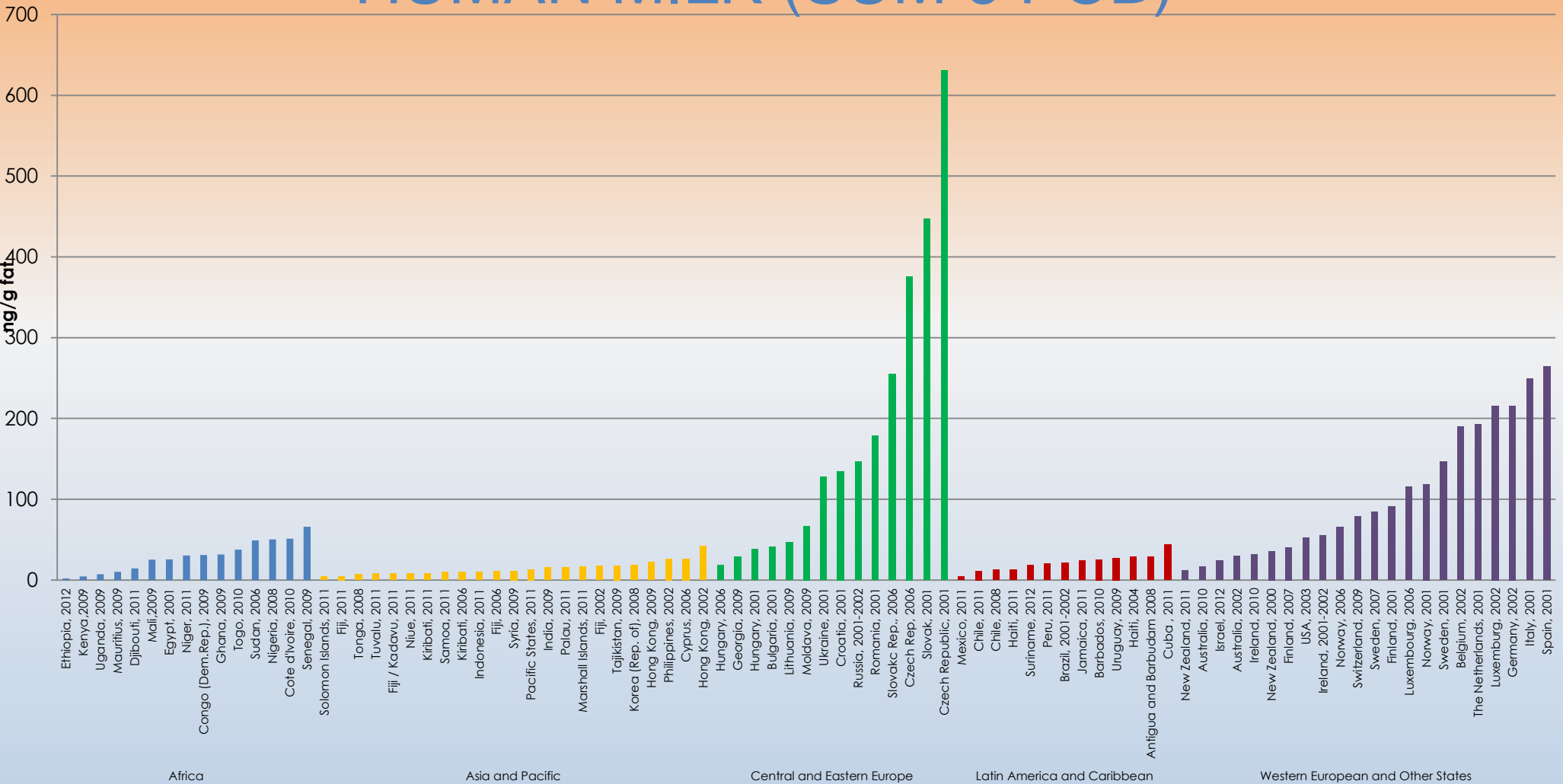
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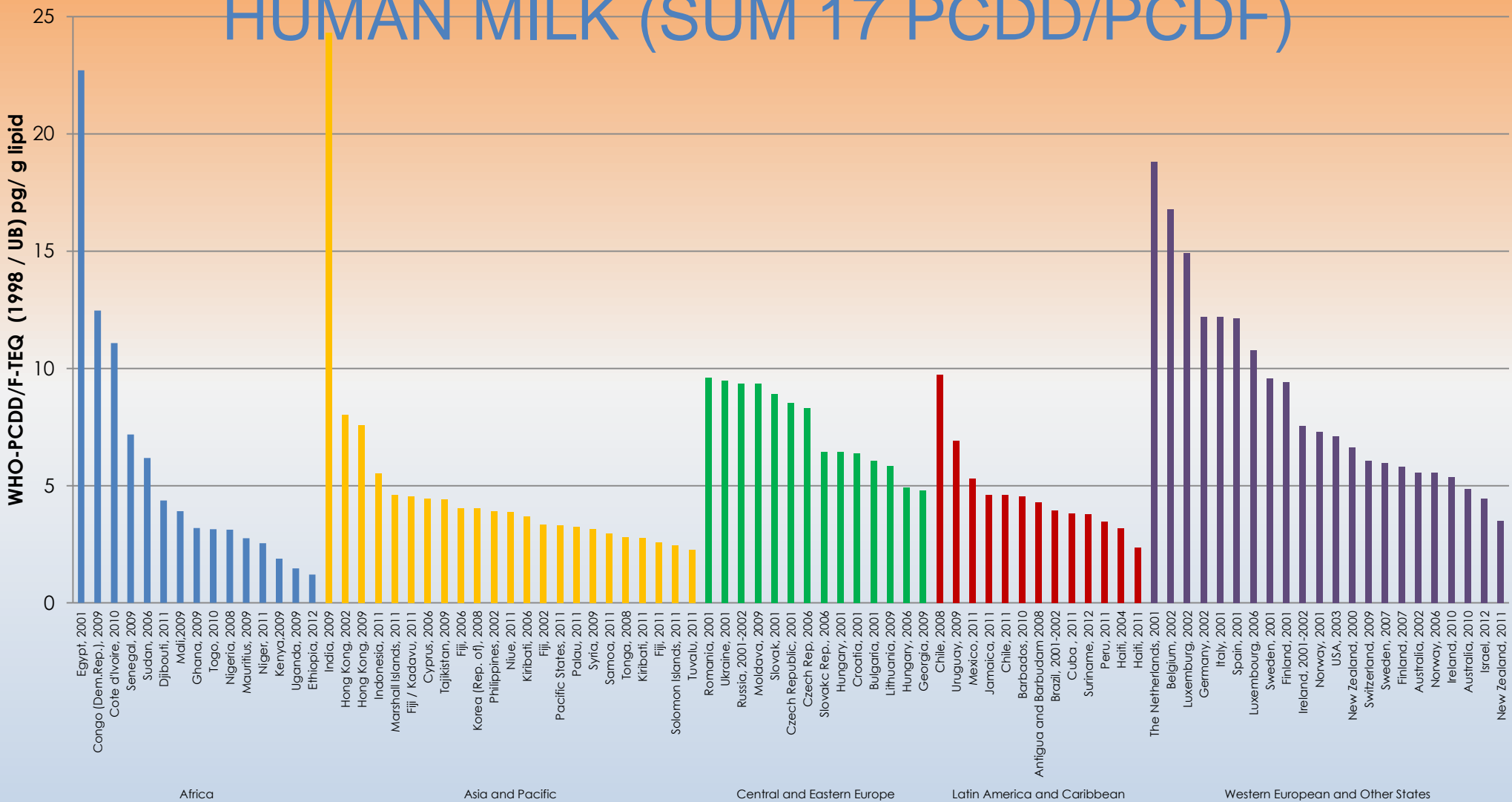
Brazil

source: pops-gmp.org

# CONCENTRATIONS OF INDICATOR PCB IN HUMAN MILK (SUM 6 PCB)

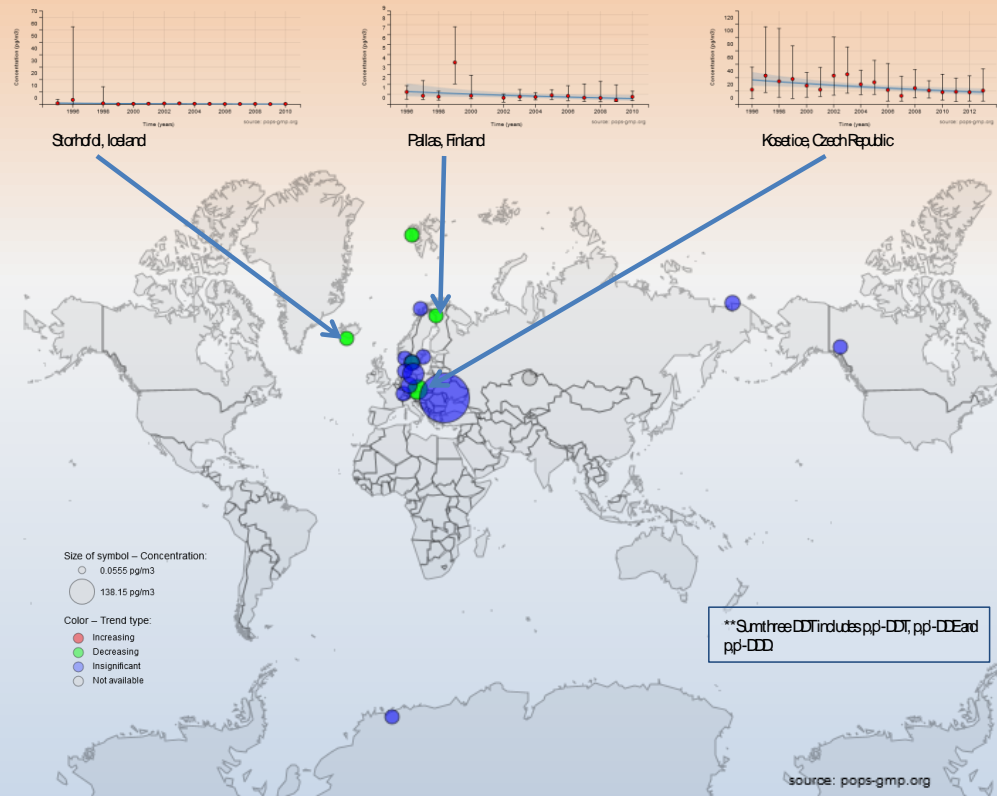
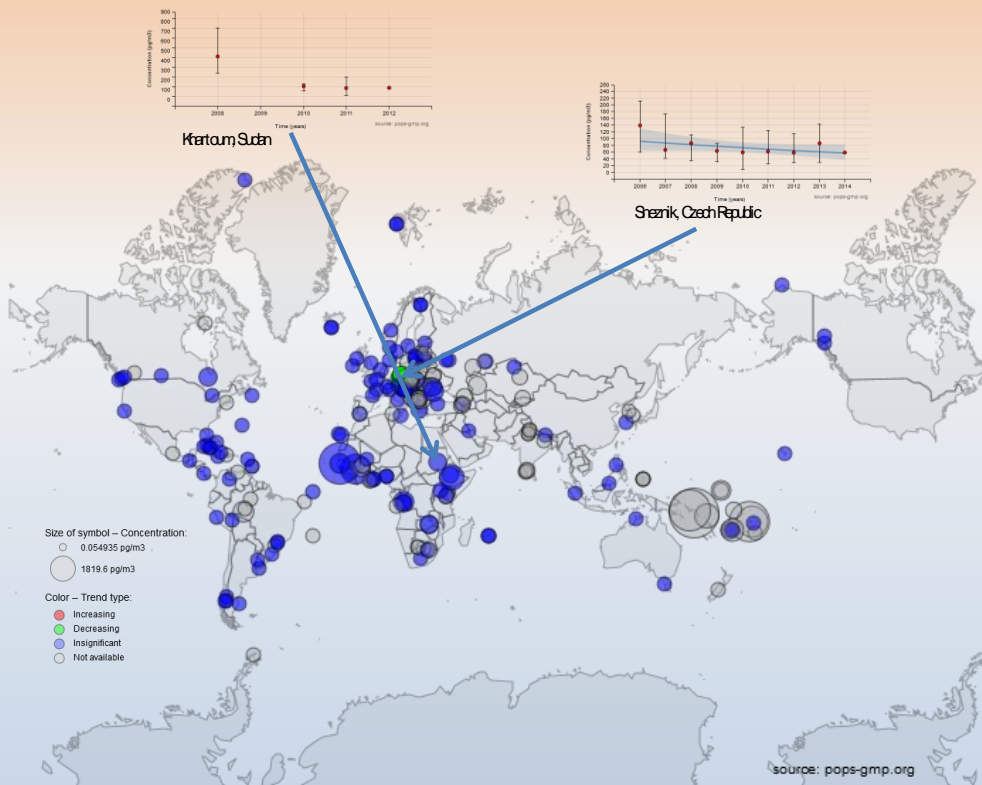


# CONCENTRATIONS OF PCDD/PCDF IN HUMAN MILK (SUM 17 PCDD/PCDF)

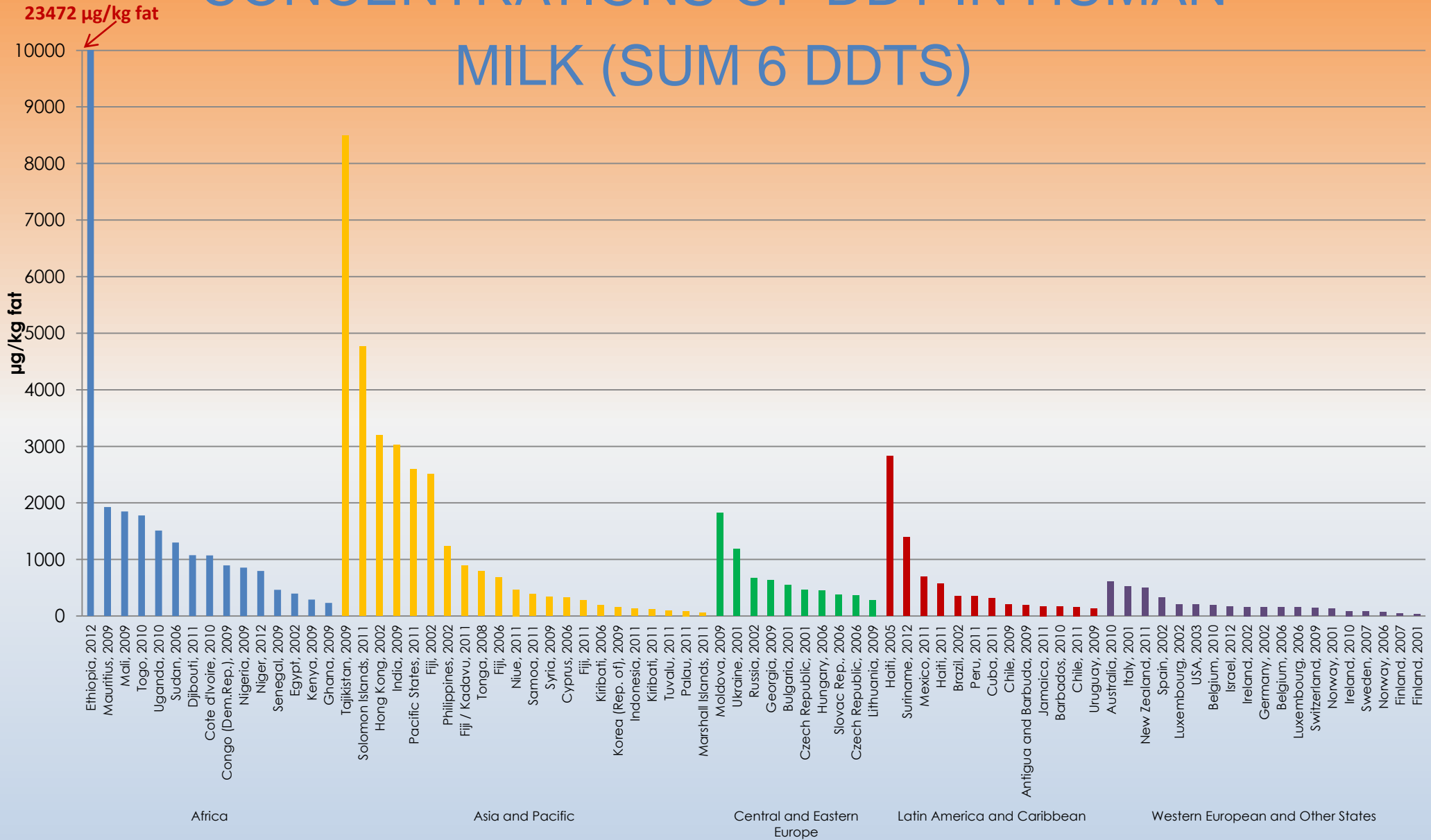




# CHANGES OVER TIME IN AIR CONCENTRATIONS OF DDT (SUM 3 DDT)



# CONCENTRATIONS OF DDT IN HUMAN MILK (SUM 6 DDTs)



# MORE INFORMATION AT:

[chm.pops.int](http://chm.pops.int)

<http://www.pops-gmp.org/>



The screenshot shows the Stockholm Convention website interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'Basel Convention', 'Rotterdam Convention', 'Stockholm Convention', and 'Synergies'. The main header features the Stockholm Convention logo and the text 'STOCKHOLM CONVENTION' and 'Protecting human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants'. Below the header is a navigation menu with 'HOME', 'THE CONVENTION', 'PROCEDURES', 'IMPLEMENTATION', 'COUNTRIES', and 'PARTNERS'. A search bar is located on the right. The breadcrumb trail reads 'You are here: Stockholm Convention > Implementation > Global Monitoring Plan > Monitoring Activities'. On the left, a sidebar menu lists 'GMP' sub-items: Overview, Decisions, Regional organization groups, Monitoring Activities (highlighted), Monitoring Reports, Meetings, Capacity building, Additional Resources, and Partnerships. The main content area is titled 'Monitoring Activities' and contains the following text: 'Monitoring activities under the global monitoring plan are focused on generating measurement data from core media: ambient air, human milk and human blood, and surface water for water-soluble POPs (perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride)'. It also states that monitoring data from the first phase is available through the 'GMP data warehouse' and that data from the second phase will be accessible by 2015. A link 'Click here to access the GMP data warehouse.' is provided. Below this text is a graphic titled 'GMP DATA WAREHOUSE' showing a globe and four circular icons labeled 'AIR', 'HUMAN BLOOD', 'WATER', and 'HUMAN MILK'.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*The worldwide implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan was made possible thanks to the generous contributions to the Stockholm Convention Voluntary Trust Fund from the Governments of Japan, Norway, Sweden, and through the European Commission's Thematic Programme for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, including Energy (ENRTP). Further, the contribution of the projects to support POPs monitoring activities in regions, funded through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), is greatly acknowledged. Monitoring activities, and data collection and analysis are implemented in the five UN regions in cooperation with strategic partners and through involvement of Regional Organization Groups and Global Coordination Group.*